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The Standard.

"Hil-fid-ndem, nil veri non audeam dicere."
Cicero.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864.

ARGENTINE HIGH-ROADS.

The first necessity in a civilized country is a good system of public roads connecting the chief centres of population and affording easy transit for the fruits of industry. Without such, there is no possibility of commerce, and the scattered towns exist in complete isolation, a state very akin to barbarism. This fact has been well understood in all times. Hence we see the ancient Romans had hardly effected the conquest of a territory when they began to construct highways which reached from Rome to the uttermost provinces, and the durability of these works was emblematic of the Empire itself, for to the present day we can trace the vestiges of a highway from the city of York to the seven-hilled Mistress of the Earth. In our own time we have seen Spain rise from the slough of civil war and devote herself with such energy in this particular as to excite the admiration of Europe, and crown her efforts with a success truly marvellous; for, in ten years, the industry, products and commerce of that country more than doubled, and with them the importance of the kingdom. The Archduke Maximilian, who earned the reputation of being the wisest vice-roy that ever ruled in Lombardy, has no sooner ascended the throne of his new empire than he turns his attention to this item of national progress. But the thesis cannot admit of dispute, and we mean to apply it to the country we live in.

At present it may be said there are few if any roads in the Republic, and an irregular beaten track crossing the Pampas in various directions is the only system of post-roads yet known. A man on horse-back, in dry weather, will think roads not worth the trouble, when he can gallop easily in any direction, and it is difficult to decide whether the nature of the country or the laziness of the inhabitants is more to blame, for our want of highways. This want is sadly felt when in wet weather a troop of carts takes 30 days to come from Cordoba to Rosario, a distance of 240 miles, being at one time stuck fast in a 'pantano,' and again obliged to halt on the bank of a river till the flood abate and the stream become fordable.

We are happy to find the National Government earnest in this matter, as appears from the Memorial of the Minister of Interior. Dr. Rawson knows that distance is the great enemy to the security and progress of the provinces, and that its evils are removed by a proper network of roads. No country offers fewer difficulties to their construction, and we consider the vote of 2 millions dollars in bonds was quite sufficient to make the causeways and bridges here and there requisite on the principal routes of traffic. Unfortunately the credit of the Republic is so low, that no English contractor could be found to take such security in payment. Nevertheless some small works have been undertaken by local engineers who accept the Bonds at 50 per cent, and in time there is reason to hope that the full project will be realized, and the sum voted be turned to most advantageous account.

To the list published last Sunday, of eleven roads actually in construction, we have to add the names of 31 projected, which will be interesting to our readers and serve further to prove the pre-ferent attention of our Cabinet to the matter of public roads. We extract as follows:—

JUJUY.—A road to Bolivia with two or three bridges over rapid rivers. Another to unite the chief town with some port on the Rio Bermejo.

SALTA.—Continuation of the road to Santo, and those of Jujuy and Tucuman.

TUCUMAN.—Continuation of the great Northern route to Santiago. A new road, direct to Catamarca by the Cuesta Totoral.

CATAMARCA.—Branch to Santiago, and road to Copiapó, with houses of refuge, to ensure constant communication with Chile even in winter. The Totoral to be prolonged to Rioja, and a direct line drawn to Cordoba.

RIOJA.—Wagon-roads to Cordoba and San Juan; another across the Llanos to San Javier in Cordoba, for junction with the grand western route. Post-houses and fresh water must be provided along these roads.

SAN JUAN.—Roads to Rioja and Copiapó, with houses of refuge in the Cordillera, according to plans. The Mendoza road to be deviated, and the Cordoba one improved.

MENDOZA.—The Uspallata pass to Chile to be provided with the proper number of houses of refuge for trans-Andine travellers, as in plans.

SAN LUIS.—Road to Rioja, forming junction with that of the Llanos.

CORDOBA.—Deviation and improvement of the great North highway to Santiago. Carriage-way across the Sierra, to meet that of the Llanos to Rioja.

SANTIAGO.—Improvement of Sunchales route, and the central road through the Gran Chaco coming out in front of Corrientes.

SANTA FE.—Junction with the Santiago road, and direct road to Cordoba, with a bridge over the Carcaraña.

CORRIENTES.—Road from Restauracion to Misiones, and from the latter district to the city of Corrientes.

ENTRE-RIOS.—Highway to Corrientes, passing through La Paz.

BUENOS AYRES.—One or two bridges over the Arroyo Medio en route for the province of Santa Fe. A complete postal system on the West and South frontiers.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The steamer from Montevideo arrived yesterday morning, bringing rather startling news. It appears that the bells were ringing, and the greatest jollification going on to celebrate a great victory which the Government troops had gained over Flores. When or where the fight occurred we have not been able to find out, but that a great victory has taken place, seems beyond all doubt. It is currently rumored that President Aguirre has sold or mortgaged the Custom-house to a Mr. James Oliver, for the trifle of seven hundred thousand national dollars. The particulars of this business we have not yet received, but we are inclined to believe that there must be some mistake, as the hypothecation of the Custom-house is a rather serious matter.

Now that Congress is closed, the great centre of attraction is the Federal Court, where some very important suits are expected shortly to come off. Amongst others, the case of Yateman against the Government of Entre Rios promises to be very interesting. The action is brought to recover some landed estates of immense value.

The news from Paraguay is regarded as of a most serious nature. The 'Nacion Argentina' of yesterday publishes a very bellicose article, and states that the fortifications on Martin Garcia are recommenced, and that Admiral Mure and his fleet has received orders to come down and anchor before the island.

Our office was crowded yesterday with friends, who called to see the photographic views of the works of the San Juan Mining Company. They are greatly admired, and as works of art throw all the photographs in town completely in the shade.

An English military gentleman who has just come down from the Uruguay, where he has been loitering for some months, gives it as his opinion that Flores is utterly unable to take Paysandú. He represents the place as very strongly defended, and states that if the Brazilians attack it and Leandro Gomez fights, the capture of the place will cost more bloodshed than most people think.

The opera company in Montevideo appears to have been revived. It is probable therefore that M. Pestalardo will not take our prima-donnas down

there, as the place cannot support two operatic companies. It is probable that another temporada will be given in Colon before the warm weather sets in. The Brazilian General Canaveral at the head of 8,000 Brazilians and one thousand Colorados, is marching in the direction of Salto. The reason why so many Brazilian gunboats have come up from Montevideo appears to be to stop the four thousand Paraguayans at the mouth of the Guazu should they attempt to pass down to Montevideo.

The new steamer Rio de la Plata, we hear, will run between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo only. She will not probably go up the Uruguay until the war is ended.

The Paven arrived yesterday, but brought little news of importance.

We publish in another column a letter from a disgusted land-hunter in Santa Fé. We think it right, however, to say that several foreigners who have been up through the Province of Santa Fé give a very different version as to the character of the camps and the quality of the grasses.

The officers of the Shell-drake and Dotorel gave a splendid ball on board their gunboats, which were lying off Salto. All the respectable residents of the neighbourhood attended. We are told that it was one of the grandest affairs ever known in the Uruguayan waters. The officers of these gunboats are the most popular men in the river Uruguay.

The cotton grown in Paraguay is being manufactured by the Paraguayan women into calico, which sells in Asuncion at three silver rs. per yard. The amount of Guaraní calico at present in Paraguay is almost equal to the demand. We are assured that it is of very superior quality, and shortly, we suppose, we may expect to have Paraguayan calico selling in Buenos Ayres.

The prolongation of the Northern Railway to Zarate is at present before the Senate, the committee advising an amendment of the project passed by the Deputies, and that the line should touch only the Capilla Señor, omitting the village of Pilar.

There are no fewer than four Brazilian gun-boats at present in Buenos Ayres, and the town is crowded with the officers of the Imperial navy.

An American gentleman and experienced planter leaves to day per Paven en route for Corrientes, where he has a fine plantation of 20 'cuadras' (70 acres) of cotton, all planted and fenced in.

The 'Nacional' reports a revolution in San Nicolas, owing to an order from the National Government for a levy of men to be sent on frontier service. The ring-leader was the Justice of the peace, who headed a mob and marched into the plaza with shouts and vivas, protesting against the levy. Subsequently a deputation was formed, mostly of foreign residents, and we understand these gentlemen arrived in town yesterday to lay the matter before the Provincial government.

To-morrow evening will come off at Colon, the benefit for the orchestra, which we hope will receive public protection, for really never before has Buenos Ayres had such a *corps de musique* as that under Sig. Nicolai. Professor Daly has left us some tickets, which we have promised to dispose of among our readers.

A vessel arrived yesterday from Martin Garcia with a strange consignment of salted hides and empty barrels. Have they started a saladero in the island of paving-stones?

Our Commercial friends will please remember that the Corrientes leaves this evening for Montevideo with supplemental mail for the French packet.

THE PATAGONIAN MISSIONS.

Public attention has been lately directed to this subject by some severe remarks of our correspondent 'Erin,' who instituted an unfavorable comparison between the English missionaries, and the Jesuits of old, and this is most remarkable since that writer is a thorough Protestant, and member of a family reputed ultra-English in Ireland. It is true that Parish, Page and other Protestant authors have vied in offering most praise to the Jesuit missionaries, but it is no less certain that the interests of civilization would be equally advanced by the conversion of the Indians, whether effected through agents from Rome or from London.

Whatever private preference each of us may have for either system of Christianity, the matter is very plain in a national point of view. The Argentine Government with every facility for civilizing the Indians, leaves them uncared for, or rather treats them as wild beasts, and we have no hope that any change of policy will ever be adopted. Meantime the Church of England missionaries are sent hither for the express purpose of reducing the savages to a life of industry and civilization. Up to the present their labors have been wholly unsuccessful, but the missionaries, so far from being discouraged, contemplate an extended field of action as we glean from a letter dated, Patagones, Sept. 11th, 1864:—

"The school-room, which I propose building, will be situated on the south bank of the Rio Negro, and in the town. Already I have purchased there a cottage and some land sufficient for a garden and for such buildings as may be eventually necessary for the Mission."

"The cottage is very small and must be at once enlarged, and my orders for proceeding to enlarge this have been some time issued. The school will be open to all classes of persons, but we desire the presence of Indian children. To do this there must be attached to the school-room a dormitory, for the Indian children must be received as boarders. The school-room and dormitory and the enlargement of the cottage will not cost less than \$25,000 mps; at least I think not. The fittings of the school will be extra, but I think £200 would for the present give a satisfactory machinery for working out our mission purposes in these parts. Of course every development will be an expense, but for the present perhaps £200 would be enough; yet I conform to wishing there was more money to be had. The school-room would be used for divine worship on Sundays, and there are not wanting those who would gladly avail themselves of this Christian privilege."

"In anticipation of there being a clerical superintendent located in these parts, I am very anxious to carry to their completion these projected arrangements."

"At one time I thought it expedient to erect a school-room some six leagues above the town in the neighborhood of an Indian Tolderia, but in my absence from these parts difficulties occurred and the school was not built. The Indians, moreover, of the Tolderia became somewhat scattered. On the whole, I am now persuaded that our proper basis of operations is the town, and I don't doubt but that the Indians will trust their children to our care where suitable accommodation is provided for them."

THE CHIVILCOY RAILROAD.

The Government project before the House respecting the extension of the Western Railroad from Mercedes to Chivilcoy is as follows:—

1st. To spend as much as twenty-five millions of paper dollars in the extension, which is to be raised as follows from the product of all sales of public lands in Chivilcoy.

The part reserved out of the sales of lands for the payment of the interest on the national debt due in England shall henceforth be applied to the fund for extending the Railway.

The Provincial Bank shall open a credit for the Western Railroad to the extent of twelve and a half millions of currency, which is to be repaid out of the products of the road.

When the road is finished all the net receipts are to be paid into the banks also.

If the Railway is sold, this branch will be also sold at a fair valuation, and the bank loan to be first paid off.

ALL BOSH!

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Gentlemen:—As I perceive you pay constant attention to what is going on at the Bolsa, I am surprised the hat-smashing establishment alongside the Bolsa has not attracted your notice; I refer to the new house which Mr. Bosh has been building, and I believe he never will finish, at the corner of San Martin and Cangallo streets; the nuisance is now so antique that people are accustomed to duck their heads as they approach "on Change." Had I a voice in municipal affairs I would fine and

confine Mr. B. for being so tedious with his edifice. Manigot, I am confident, makes a thousand dollars a week by the premature hat ruin which is going on. The bricklayers or plasterers aloft seem to enjoy the amusing excitement of small brickbats and loose mortar falling on the brokers as they run in and out. I am not a broker, yet nevertheless have had two hats destroyed within the last week. Will you please, gentlemen, in your own strong way call attention to this most unpleasant nuisance, for I do assure you what with the hind feet of the horses, the mortar and bricks from above and the planks placed across the sidewalk below, it is a difficult job to get into the Bolsa without a wound in some part of the hat or body.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours, respectfully,

PATACON.

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

ROSARIO.

The Paven arrived yesterday with Tuesday's 'Ferro-carri.' The railway works are going ahead, the rails being now laid for three miles; another vessel has arrived at Montevideo with iron, and ten vessels are at present loading in England for the Central Argentine works. Among the latest arrivals from B. Ayres were General Rojo and Deputy Aguirre. The 'Ferro-carri' proposes a joint expedition against the Chaco Indians by the provinces of Santa Fé, Cordoba, Santiago and Salta.

There was a grand masked ball at the theatre on Sunday evening. A mail left on Saturday for the upper provinces. The wool-clip of the department of Rosario is expected to give 200,000 arrobes, valued at half a million dollars ftes. The agitation about elections continues, and the factions are preparing for a conflict.

The trade of Rosario is visibly increasing, the house of Zabelzu having received two vessels from Spain direct with cargo; and Sig. Puccio an Italian barque from Genoa. Sig. Bosco has returned from Corrientes and Paraguanay, and is now performing at the Rosario theatre.

The 'Rosario' makes a great noise about some D. Esteban Lopez taken up for cattle stealing, and said to be the most respectable man in the province. The colonels of regiments it seems are dismissing all their officers of opposite political color.

The mails from the Interior bring news from Mendoza and Catamarca. In the former two murderers have been executed, to the great benefit of the public. The Rosario mine in Catamarca gives wonderful results, and we hear of nuggets of gold and silver there found. The 'ley' is about 75 or 80 per cent. copper and the rest gold or silver. The richest vein is three yards wide, and gives much gold at a depth of nine inches, but is less productive lower down. The three subscribers of the Central Argentine are: Sor. Molina 20 shares, and Messrs. Wellington Mercado, and Manuel F. Caerres five shares each.

Some Chaco Indians of the Sinipi tribe fell on the wood cutting establishment of D. Andres Mendez and burned all the timber, the laborers luckily escaping with their lives. The great fight seems to have come off between the Vilela and Tobas tribes, but the result is not yet known.

PARANA.

The 'Litoral' of the 8th contains some violent articles by Dr. Carrigo relative to the Brazilian aggression. The townsfolk received the Sisters of Charity with great rejoicing; the staff is as follows:—Provincial Superioress Mdme. Clara Podesta; Directress of the college, Mdme. Cristina Ratto; Sisters, Mdes. Reiktor Rondelli, Chantal Salmo, Rosario Sienri, Constat, Paula Rodini.

Captain Cunho of the barque Norma has given 2 silver dollars to the hospital. We read that Captain Bruce is in Scotland buying a steamer for the Parana route, but this news is very doubtful.

SAN NICOLAS.

The 'Eco' of the 11th gives late news of this disturbed locality. It is said the Government has ordered the commander of the National guards to be removed. There is much agitation about several persons enrolled in the camp police. A meeting is called for

Tuesday to form a petition to the Provincial Government, begging the suspension of this new draught of citizens. The Municipal candidates are Messrs Acevedo; Ruiz, Grinell and Boerr.

SAN PEDRO.

I have been all over the province of Santa Fé, beyond the town of that name; the Colony of Esperanza and Coronda, and with the exception of very near the Rosario—say from five to seven leagues around about—I find the pasture entirely unsuited for sheep, being of hard grass, so hard and pointed that with a blade of it I actually ran through three thicknesses of my own coat of hard thick cloth. Some say that the sheep get used to this grass and thrive, but for myself I should not like to try it.

After having been nearly a month riding over the dry sterile camps of Santa Fé, it is quite a relief to the eye to contemplate again the luxuriant green grass of San Nicolas, where the people are fighting and squabbling like Killenny cats. The authorities are complained of as being very arbitrary, which I can vouch for, having had acts of that nature committed by them against myself. Stealing cattle is the order of the day here. A few days ago a boat or chalana was stolen from an American Estanciero. Shearing commences about here on Monday next. The camps in this neighborhood are in splendid condition.

VIATOR.

MONTEVIDEO.

Letters from Paysandú to the 7th, and Salta 6th inst. state that Flores with 600 men had started for the interior, followed by Servando Gomez in the direction of River Negro, having left his baggage in Paysandú where Colonel Rodriguez is recovering from his wounds.

The officers of the Dotorel and Shell-drake gave a grand ball at Salto, the two vessels being lashed side to side and covered with an awning. The guests were 300 in number, and the vessels were decorated with flags of all nations. At eight p.m. the dancing commenced to the music of a military band, and amateur orchestra. The officers did the honors in true English style; at one end was a trophy with the arms of the republic, a likeness of Queen Victoria, and the motto God save the Queen. At the other was the word 'welcome.' The night was very fine, the supper first-rate, and dancing was kept up till day beamed on the broad stream of the Uruguay; some sailor's hornpipes amused the Orientals exceedingly, and were enthusiastically cheered.

Persons arrived from the frontier say there are no signs of military movements among the Brazilian forces. Colonel Azambuya left the capital, on Monday, for Salto, to take command of the division of Tacuarembó. The Government troops have re-captured Minas.

The banquet of the First Battalion came off on Sunday. All the Ministers were present except Dr. Carreras, who is unwell. The meats were good, toasts animated, and the music brilliant. The Minister of War replied in a fine speech to the toast of the Government. A 'brindis' was also given to Paraguay and President Lopez. The dinner was served by the Café Montebiano.

Servando Gomez announces that he has received re-inforcements, and has divided his army into three strong bodies: all on march to outflank Flores (?). A courier brings news that Flores has again re-crossed the Rio Negro at Paso Toros on the 5th inst., almost in sight of the Government army.

A correspondent of the 'Plata' adds thirteen assassinations to the list published of rebel barbarities in Florida. The 12th being the anniversary of 'La vallejita's' victory, at Sarandí, over the Brazilians, in the old wars, there was to be a great function at the San Felipe theatre. The Saintonge will leave Montevideo on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

Monday being Queen Isabella's birthday, the Spanish fleet fired salutes and were decked out with bunting. Admiral MacMahon has been reinforced by the splendid war-steamer Ville de Madrid (60), which arrived on Monday; several persons went next day to visit her.

Dates from Fray Bentos state that

Maximo Perez (the 'Tribuna' soldier of fortune), is now hiding in the woods with 30 men, his band having been completely cut up. Colonel Camas has returned with his division to San José, having chased the rebels beyond Canelones. The Government forces in Cerro Largo are in good condition and well-mounted. The army of reserve, under Saá, is now well-disciplined, being drilled twice a day: on Monday they formed in grand review. It is said that Saá intends starting to meet Flores, whom Gomez is pressing in the rear.

Passengers arrived yesterday in Buenos Ayres, report that when leaving Montevideo intelligence had been received of the annihilation of the rebel army, and that the joy-bells were ringing for the event. We have, however, been so often cheated by these false victories, that we put no truth whatever in the rumor.

SHEEP AND WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

The number of sheep returned by the census of 1850 was 21,723,220, and the amount of wool 52,516,959 pounds. In 1860 the number of sheep returned was 23,317,756, and the amount of wool 60,511,343 pounds.

In addition to the number of sheep above mentioned as returned by the census, the assistant marshals reported 1,508,810 as their estimate of the number of sheep not included because owned by others than farmers, so that the entire number of sheep in the United States on the 1st day of June may safely be placed at 62,017,153, and a proportionate amount may be added with propriety to the clip of wool for the same period.

The average price of fine wool in one of our principal wool markets, (Boston,) for the last thirty-five years has been 50 3/10 cents per pound; of medium, 42 8/10 cents; of coarse, 35 1/2 cents. The consumption of mutton has rapidly increased. The supply now as rarely exceeds the demand as with any other meat, and the best qualities out-sell beef in our markets.

No country is better adapted by natural, and on the whole, by artificial conditions to the production of wool than the United States. It appears to be conceded that Australia and South America contain the only very extensive regions of the earth now capable of competing with equal areas of our country in this production. That narrow rim of vegetation which incloses the vast inland deserts of Australia presents not a circumstance of superiority, for this object, over the immense natural pastures of our western and northwestern States and Territories, and it is manifestly inferior to them in important conditions. Portions of it are destitute of running streams for hundreds of miles, and it is subject to the periodical recurrence of droughts, which in some cases have extended through years, drying up all minor vegetation, and proving most destructive to flocks and herds. The government price of lands is higher than in the United States. Its distance from its wool market equals nearly half the circumference of the globe. Yet its exports of wool rose between 1810 and 1850 from 164 pounds to 40,000,000 pounds! South America is also becoming an extensive producer and exporter of this staple. Here, too, no natural conditions of superiority over those of the United States present themselves, while there are political and moral ones which undeniably are hostile to the security and permanence of so exposed a branch of industry.

Apart from the mere question of the cheap production of wool, the experience of the most advanced agricultural nations, like England, Germany, and France, goes to show that sheep are a necessity of a good general system of husbandry on even the highest priced lands and amidst the densest population. They afford as much food to man, in proportion to their own consumption, as any other domestic animals. They are believed to return more fertilizing matter to the soil. In addition to these things, they alone furnish wool. England proper has about five hundred and ninety sheep to the square mile. The United States proper (exclusive of Territories) have about forty-eight to the square mile. Our people have not lacked the ne-

cessary breeds to embark vigorously and advantageously in every department of sheep husbandry. In fine-wool varieties we have selections from the best flocks in Germany. In varieties ranging from fine to medium we have the American merino, yielding fifty-per centum more wool than his Spanish ancestor, without a deterioration in quality. In coarse varieties, we have the choicest mutton-breeds of England, and also hardy and productive sub-varieties between these and what are termed our native sheep. No country has ever been so liberal in importing the most highly esteemed foreign breeds of sheep, and none has been more successful in acclimating them. Some have been greatly improved among us, and none, it is believed, have degenerated where the systems adapted to their culture have been found profitable.

In view of all the preceding facts, it would seem most anomalous that a people so intelligent and enterprising as our own should have advanced so slowly in one of the most important departments of industry, should have consented so long and so largely to import a prime necessity of life which they could actually produce and market at a less cost than the exporter.

WOOL NEWS.

The camp, we understand, is crowded with wool-buyers, and as a majority of our readers take an interest in wool matters, we give a schedule of prices offered in the different partidos we have heard from.

San Vicente.—105, sales.
Los Galpones.—95, important sales.
Ranchos.—85, highest price offered, no sales.

Cañuelas and Matanzas.—100 offered, one heavy sale effected at 95. Small farmers refuse anything under 120.
Magdalena and Ensenada.—80 to 95; several contracts entered into; the majority of the wool contracted for at 90.
Capilla del Señor.—95 to 100; few sales; farmers won't sell.

Zarate.—85; one or two contracts made.
Barradero, San Pedro, and San Antonio de Areco.—Several contracts for good Mestiza wool made at 100 and even 110.

Fortín de Areco.—Farmers won't sell; some small contracts entered into at 95 and 100, but we have heard of no superior wool sold at this figure.

Villa Mercedes and Luxán.—Several contracts made; all the shopkeepers buying; good offers made to first class men, but declined.

Chascomús.—Buyers from town running about; some contracts made at 90, but good farmers, as a general rule, will listen to nothing under 100.

PRICE CURRENT OF DRY GOODS IN ASUNCION

Fine German cloth, none.
2nd class, do. do., \$4.
Inferior do. do., 24 rls.
French cloth, fine, 7 rls., none.
Red cloth, black edge, 25 rls.
Do., common, 20 rls.
Red cloth, 12 1/2 rls.
Do., 2nd class, 8 rls., abundant.
Blue cloth, 6 1/2 do.
Frieze, good quality, 9 rls., saleable.
Red frieze, middling, 6 1/2 rls.
Do. inferior, 5 rls. to 5 1/2 rls.
Poncho cloth, imitation vicuña, 18 rls.
Black silks, from 34 to 40 yards in width, 18 rls. to 20 rls. per yard.
Do. narrow, 32 to 36 inches, 15 rls. to 16 rls.
Colored do., 12 rls.
Malaya do., 20 rls., scarce.
Shawls, German silk, 7 1/2 rls. to 8 rls.
Calico, Guarani, 3 rls.
English bramante, 7 rls. per piece.
Lienzo asagado, none.
Prints, \$6 per piece.
Do. superior, do., \$8.
Muslins, do., \$6 1/2.

PRODUCE.
Cowhides, 48 rls., weak.
Horsehair, 30 rls.
Leather, \$6 1/2 to \$7.
Almidon de Mandioca, 18 rls. per.
Maiz finaga, \$7 1/2.
Tobacco, bueno, 26 1/2 rls.
Do. do. arido, 26 1/2 rls.
Do. do. regular, 22 rls.
Do., pito, 1/2 hoja, 18 rls.
Cigars, imitation Havannah, \$5.
Do. colorados, 20 rls.
Planks of cedar Lapacho and Urunday, 7 rls.
Palmas, 24.

Of the above prices, one-third is paid in specie and two-third in currency.

ON 'CHANGE.

October 12.	
Paper price of ounces \$460.	
Price of sovereigns, 140 1/2	
Patacons rose considerably to-day.	
First price	28 70
Second	28 75
Third	28 80
Fourth	28 85
Last	28 75
Cash sales, 71,600.	
TIME SALES.	
For Thursday,	2,000 28 80
Saturday,	60,400 28 70
Oct. 31st,	150,000 28 60
January 31st,	5,000 28 40
Dec. 31st,	40,000 28 40
Oct. 22d,	10,000 28 65
Nov. 30th,	5,000 28 45
Dec. 31st,	7,000 28 45
Total sales, 362,000.	

The sudden rise in specie to-day was attributed to various causes, such as the news from Paraguay, the Brazilians in the Banda Oriental, and the new fortifications ordered at Martin Garcia. The real cause was never hinted at. Specie is scarce, and as this is the season when our almaceñeros' notes mature, patacons have to be scraped up. This specie, it is said, goes back on the market, but we have strong reason to think otherwise: people who receive specie hold it.

The national bonds, owing to the growing tightness of money evince a weakness; a sale of 6,000 was effected to-day at 4 1/2.

Owing to the continued severity of the weather, the Mersey is not expected to-morrow (Thursday); her news is most anxiously looked for.

Patacons for the end of the year are very firm: they were sold to-day at 28 1/2.

There were no charters effected to-day; ships are not to say scarce, but cargo cannot be found.

The Pavon has brought down from Rosario a heavy remittance in bolivians to the Banco Maua.

PRODUCE SALES.

250 cowhides, dry, matadero	\$130
200 do do do	115
500 do do do	112
800 do do do	110
160 doz. sheepskins, matadero	330
70 do do do	300
155 do do mixed	270
50 do do do	250
220 do lump	140
70 hr. hair, South	122

VESSELS CLEARED.

Spanish ship Adela, for Havana, by Riestra. 30 dry ox and cowhides, 5,415 quintals jerked beef. A de la Riestra and Co., shippers.

Spanish brig 2° Barcelo, for Havana, by Freyer. 5,013 1/2 quintals jerked beef, 88 dry horsehides. Freyer and Brothers, shippers.

Spanish polacre, Antonio Maria, for Havana, by Llavallo. 5,000 quintals of jerked beef, 50 dry ox and cowhides. Etchegaray and Co., shippers.

MARITIME NEWS

ARRIVED.

English barque Francis Milley 288 tons, Captain Wm. Eynore, from London, August 8th, to C. F. Getting & Co., with one passenger and assorted cargo.

Bremen barque Vesta, 300 tons, Captain R. Dirks, from New York 23rd July, to Zimmerman Fairs & Co., one passenger and assorted cargo.

French barque Bonne Marie, 271 tons, Captain Charavel, from Marseilles 3rd July, with eight passengers and assorted cargo to Charavel.

Nat. steamer Corrientes from Montevideo, to Matti & Co. with 39 passengers and general cargo.

Nat. steamer Pavon from Rosario, with 55 passengers and cargo to Matti & Co.

Spanish Brig Tibidabo from Barcelona to Llavallo & Sons, with four passengers and general cargo.

The Paraguayan steamer Paraguari, Captain Herrero, with passengers and cargo for Montevideo.

COLON THEATRE

Extraordinary Performance
On FRIDAY 14th of October, 1864.
For the benefit of the Orchestra of Colon Theatre.
Who will be assisted by the Orchestras of the Victoria and Argentine Theatres.

DER FREISCHUTZ.
In an interval the three orchestras will perform the symphony of the opera of WILLIAM TELL.

COLON THEATRE

On Sunday 16th October, 1864.
Extraordinary Function,
For the benefit of the Tenor Sr. Clemente Mugnay.
1st. Introduction and overture of GEMMA DI VERGY
2nd. Last Representation of the Opera in 4 acts
IL TROVATORE

Théâtre Franco-Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

SOUS LA DIRECTION DE MR. D'HOTE.

18UDI 13 OCTOBRE, 1864.

Dix-huitième représentation de l'Abonnement.

L'allumette entre deux feux.

Vaudeville en un acte —

El Sol de Obregon.

Passé spagnol par Mr. et Mme. Escudéro,

DROLINETTI.

Chasquette par Mlle. Adèle Escudéro,

Le Savatier et el Financier.

Operette en un acte d'Offenbach.

La Sevillana

Vas mélé de chant andaloux par Mr.

Mme. et Mlle. Escudéro.

Notice.

The undersigned has removed his

Office from Calle Parque 140 to Calle

Reconquista 51.

JOHN KEMSLEY.

Morning Dresses,

OF

White and Colored Cambric

Just Received,

61—CORRIENTES—61.

o13 15p

Summer Cloaks,

for

Ladies, Misses and Children

Just Received,

61—CORRIENTES—61

o13 15p

For Sale.

Stocked Land and Estancias in the

north, centre and south of this Province.

1800 Yards by 2 leagues between the

Capilla del Señor and Zarate, with per-

manent water; 4,700 do. by 1 1/2 do. do.

in San Pedro, with do. do.; 1,667 do. by

1 1/2 do. in Arceifes, with do.; 1 1/2 leagues

in the Azul, with do.; 3 do. in Tapal-

queh, with do.; 3 1/2 in Pila with do.; 2 do.

in the Laguna de los Padres; 1 do. in

Arceco; 1 do. in Las Flores, (the owner

leaving the country); 2,000 yards by

3,000 do. in Zarate; 1,062 do. by 3,700

do. in Boromhon, 1,500 do. by 1,553 do.

in the Villa de Luxan, opposite the

Railway station.

Also in the Provinces of Santa Fé,

Cordoba, Entre Rios, and Corrientes,

with first class title deeds, 85 squares

in Matanzas; suitable for Chacras;

100 do. in Zarate, do.; one Chacra in

Quilmes; 1 do. in San José de Flores,

1 do. in Barracas. (This latter will be

exchanged for cattle).

Capones, Sheep or Cattle sold or

bought.

Lands to rent in the Loberia, Las

Flores, Camarones and Giles.

In entisens, 2 leagues in Junin, 2 do.

in the Saladillo, 3 do. in Rojas, with

dwellings and about 1,000 sheep.

Apply at No. 428, Calle de Rivada-

via, (altos), in the morning until 11

a.m., and in the evening from 4 p.m.

15p, o13

Notice.

The Offices of the Central Argentine

Railway Company, limited, of Messrs.

Brassey, Wythes & Wheelwright, and

of the Boca, Barracas & Ensenada

Railway Company, are established in

the front first-floor rooms of the house,

No. 87, Calle de la Reconquista.

o13, 6p

For Montevideo.

The Paraguayan Steamer 'Paraguari'

Will leave on Wednesday the 12th

inst. (to-day) at 5 o'clock p.m.

FARES

Cabin 6 patacones

Storage 3

For further particulars apply to the

Agents E. VOGEL & Co. Cuyo 32.

1p o12.

Foreign Amateur Racing Society.

A Committee meeting will be held on

Saturday evening next (the 15th inst.)

at 7 o'clock punctually at No. 7 Calle

25 de Mayo.

4p o12

FOR SALE.

The River Plate packing House Co

have for sale.

Prime mess beef.

Mess beef.

Prime beef.

Beef rounds.

Peef tongues.

These articles are pickled and put

up in 200 lbs. barrels.

Also beef tongues smoked.

Mutton Hams.

Fresh beef and mutton in cans.

hermetically sealed.

These articles will be sold by the

single package or cargo, suitable for

exportation and are warranted in every

respect and equal to any put up in any

part of the world.

Our articles are offered to the

Public backed by no gold or silver

medal. They are prepared by no

secret process, but are put up on plain

scientific principles acquired by years

of study and practical experience with

grass fed beef in a climate in every way

inferior to that of Buenos Ayres.

The articles we offer are nothing but

such as are usually prepared in North

America (and in no way inferior) and

known and used by the whole com-

mercial world and are sold with a full

guarantee upon their own merits.

MORRIS & BOYD, proprietors.

o11 m.

For New York.

The well known clipper Barque

ISABELLA

Is now loading for the above port.

For freight or passage, please apply

to Messrs. Samuel B. Hale & Co. Co-

signees, or to Henry A. Green & Co.

55 Reconquista.

5p o9

AUCTION SALE.

By MARIANO BILLINGHURST

At his house, Potosi, No. 78, of 27

rams and 25 ewes of the Negrette

breed, just landed from on board the

brig William Anthony from Hamburg,

consigned to Messrs. Geo. Rick & Co.

On Friday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock

a.m., will positively be sold to the

highest bidder the above mentioned

rams and ewes, from the best flocks of

Germany.

oct11 3p

By URILARTE & CO., of an Estancia, at their house, Calle Victoria, No. 140.

On Thursday, the 12th of October, at One o'clock, will be sold, without fail, for cash, an Establishment of Camps, in the Partido de Tordillo, and within three leagues of the Pueblo Dolores, containing an area or half a league in front by one in depth. The camp is of a superior class, with abundant pasturage, especially good for the rearing of sheep. It has one poblation comprising an azotea house with five rooms, monte corrales, &c., two puestos with ranchos and corrales.

Also, will be sold, at the same time, 2,000 Mestiza sheep, bred on the same camp, and belonging to the same property. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers. sept21,18p

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,
f19 204 Calle Venezuela

NOTICE.

We beg to advise the Public, and our Friends in particular, that we have been appointed, by letter from Messrs. Arthur Guinness, son, and Co., Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of their celebrated Extra Stout.

BARRY & WALKER,
97 Calle Defensa.

(COPY.)

"James's Gate Brewery, Dublin, 6th May 1864.

"We have appointed Messrs. Barry and Walker sole Agents for the sale of our Porter in Buenos Ayres.

(Signed)
"ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON, & CO." 1 m s 3.

JUST RECEIVED OF "UNA"
A Splendid Assortment of
DRAPERY GOODS
Suitable for the present and coming Season, and selected especially for this Market.

T. FALLON
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD. s 11 x.

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "Jules Robin & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.
j5,1m. JOHN BEST & BROS.

New English Grocery Store.
61—CALLE RECONQUISTA—61.
JAMES HASTINGS.

The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he will open, on or after the 1st Oct., his new and well-assorted Grocery Establishment. Having been for many years in the trade, and enjoying an extensive connection in the Camp, he possesses many advantages over others who have recently started in the same business. His goods are without exception, the most excellent in the River Plate, and defy all competition or rivalry.

J. H., in reminding his Friends by this notice of his reappearance in business, trusts to their patronage and support which hitherto for so many years he enjoyed with profit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

All goods purchased of the undersigned will be despatched to the Plazas and Railways free of charge.

Buenos Ayres Sept 12 1864.
JAMES HASTINGS.
61—Reconquista—61.
s 12 i m d w.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co.
CALLE CHACABUCO, 13
Sept. 30

CIGARS.

E. RATHJE,

60 CALLE SAN MARTIN 62
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
Fresh arrivals every month.

21, x

To Rent.
An Estancia in the partido of Pila 1500 varas front by twenty thousand deep, the land is of an excellent quality and suitable for the rearing of Sheep. For further particulars apply to 180 Calle Florida. s15 x.

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.
Corrales de hierro para rodeos, potreros, corrales, chacaras etc.
Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro y tablas.

Mojones de hierro.
Bebedores de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballar.

Piletas de hierro batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.
Maquinas de estrar alambre.

Maquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta maquinas los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.

Maquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez ó doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se trasporte con facilidad.

En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

Fire.
COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate,
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
J1. 1m

Rams.
Remarkably fine rams of three and four crosses of Rambouillet blood (Cabaña Imperial breed) on sale at the Chacra of Mr. Latham Camino de Casa Teja partido de Quilmes.

For size, weight of fleece and length of staple, this flock is unsurpassed in the province, and it is precisely the class most desirable for the regeneration of the general run of flocks in the country.

The Ewes—dams of the rams offered for sale, averaged at the last clip 9½ lbs. each of prime conditioned wool.

12 p s 25.

To English Sheep Farmers.
To rent, a splendid Estancia, distant 18 leagues to the South, in the Partido de Magdalena, containing 2 square leagues with 27 poblaciones, 40,000 sheep, corrales, montes, &c. The Camp has not one viscachera and is one of the best in all the Province for the rearing of sheep, and to the present no disease has ever been known on it, notwithstanding the bad years; it also contains some thousands of cows.

The whole will be rented in one lot or in parts; or will be sold 5, 10, 15, or 20,000 thousand of the above named sheep.

For further particulars apply at 390 Calle Victoria. s18 1m d w.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
E. J. HASTLER
NEW GOODS
Received monthly and semi-monthly.
London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.
61 CORRIENTES 61

PROSPECTUS
For the formation of a Company to Establish

A PLEASURE PARK IN PALEMO.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
In 2,000 Shares, of £1,000 mje each.

The Park, which will be laid out in the style of the best European Parks, will include fine carriage drives and walks, ornamental grounds, with lakes, fountains, and bowers, &c., cafés, restaurants, refreshment-rooms, billiards, bagatelles, cricket, croquet, gymnasium, archery grounds, shooting galleries, bowling saloons, bowls, quoits, swings, and all kinds of amusements and games.

There will also be held, at the proper seasons, agricultural shows, both of animals and of implements, as also of agricultural produce, flower shows, &c. Also bazaars will be held for charitable purposes, banquets, &c.

As soon as a sufficient number of shares shall have been taken, a meeting of shareholders will be called for the purpose of electing a Committee of Management, and of making other necessary arrangements.

Subscription lists will be opened at the following places:—

At the Exchange Rooms; Messrs. Mackern's, Calle San Martín; Mr. L. V. Wilkie, Calle Chacabuco; Mr. Emilio Paria, Armador, Calle Rivadavia; at the "Standard" Office; and with Eugene J. Paria, 88, Calle Parque. s 13

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUÁ AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence. The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lottery, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 13, 1863.

P. P. Mauá and Co. WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency

Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p c) per annum, which is liquidated once six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER

Have just received per Packet their first delivery of goods suitable for the coming season (direct from the manufacturers) including

Men's Tweed Suits, Pilot Jackets and Vests, Bedford Cord and Cord Pants, Best Jean Stripe Shirts, Blue Shirting Stripes (best quality) 36-inch

Linen Stripe Shirting, White Dress and Crimean Shirts, 54 x 6 fine Wool Plaids, Cotton and Linen Ticking, Blankets, Flannels,

Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. &c.

N.B.—As we will receive a fresh supply monthly throughout the Season, our customers may at all times rely on having a good and well assorted Stock to select from, which will be offered at lowest possible cash prices at the

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT OF BUENOS AYRES,

49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,

PARANA, PARAGUAY,

URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.

2nd ".....£25.

3rd ".....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.

2nd ".....£45.

3rd ".....£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The Steamer Parana will leave this on the 14th of October.

Apply to HENRY A. GREEN & CO., AGENTS,
35 RECONQUISTA.

A DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE

For Sale, the well-built and commodious dwelling-house known as the "Casa Amarilla," at the entrance of the Boca road.

For particulars apply to Mr. Robert Hunt, at the quinta adjoining. s23,15p

Hotel De Genève,

43—Calle Mayo—43.

(Formerly Hotel de Commerce.)

This establishment has been got up entirely new, and leaves nothing to be desired in the way of comfort. The proprietor has the honor to announce to the public that he receives pensioners, and offers every convenience of board and lodging for gentlemen or families.

1m s30

DILIGENCIAS PARA LOBOS Y 25 DE MAYO.

DE SABORIDO Y GARCIA

CON CARUAGES TIRADOS AL PUEBLO

PARA LOBOS

Los días—2-4-6-8-10-12-14-16-18-20

22-24-26-28-30.

Regresa los días—1-3-5-7-9-11-13-15

17-19-21-23-25-27-29

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.

Wines superb

Table d'Hôte on European style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
J 26.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES

SPRING MEETING, NOV. 1, 1861.

First Race, 12 Noon.

Amateur Stakes—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 140 lb. Once round.

Second Race, 12½ p.m.

Buenos Ayres Stakes—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 140 lb. Once round.

Third Race, 1 p.m.

Challenge Stakes—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Six Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 140 lb. Two rounds.

Fourth Race, 3 p.m.

Ladies' Purse—Entry, Five Hundred Dollars, with Seven Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 140 lb. For horses that have never run at any previous public meeting. Weight, 140 lb. Once round.

Fifth Race, 7 p.m.

Committee Stakes—Entry, Four Hundred Dollars, with Five Thousand Dollars added. Weight, 140 lb. Once round.

Sixth Race, 9 p.m.

Consolation Stakes (for beaten horses of the day)—Entry, Two Hundred Dollars, with Three Thousand Dollars added. Catch weights. Once round.

Seventh Race, 11 p.m.

Winners at any public meeting of the day—Entry, 100 lbs. do. Winners at any public meeting of the day—Entry, 100 lbs. do.

Complete English Jockey Costume, consisting of jacket, breeches, and top hat, to be made on or before the 15th October next, scaled, and delivered at Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 7.

N.B.—Half forfeit allowed if declared on or before the 25th October, 1861.

Nuevas Mensagerías Nacionales.

222—CALLE VICTORIA—223.

Leaves for Pilar every day.

" Capilla del Señor every day.

" San Antonio de Arco, all uneven days.

" Zarate, all even days.

" Baradero, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27.

Returns from Pilar every day.

" Capilla, every day.

" San Antonio de Arco, all even days.

" Zarate, all uneven days.

" Baradero, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.

Conductors and Owners,

MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

Argentine Diligences

50 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 186.

Leaves for Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Arco, and Arrecifes on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, and 26th of each month.

Leaves for Arrecifes for Buenos Ayres, passing by San Antonio de Arco, Capilla del Señor, and Pilar on the 4th, 9th, 14th, 19th, 24th, and 29th of each month.

Leaves for the Argentine Capital of Buenos Ayres, Dorrego and Montero, in the Capilla del Señor, passing by Pilar, on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each month.

Price of Passage and Luggage per Pair.

To Pilar 40 dollars. ... 10 dollars.

" Capilla del Señor ... 70 ... 15

" San Antonio de Arco 120 ... 20

" Arrecifes ... 200 ... 25

Conductors and Owners,

PAUL AND ROMULO DIAZ

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN

China, Earthenware, and Glass Store,

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,

57—DEFENS—57

(Corner Potosi.)

N.B.—Goods carefully packed for the country. s 5 x

PARA EL 25 DE MAYO

Sale los días—2-10-18-26.

Regresa los días—6-14-22-28

Las salidas son de la Estacion Moreno:

AGENCIA RIVADAVIA 180.

Empresarios,

SABORIDO Y GARCIA.

s 4 x.

Any one can use them.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colour on

Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c.

in ten minutes,

By the use of

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES

These Dyes, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per Bottle.

They will also be found useful for imparting Colour to

Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory,

Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper,

Also for

Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating.

May be had of all Chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

Wholesale Depot—14, GOLDMAN-STREET, LONDON

It Cures So Quick.

Railway's Ready Relief, whether applied externally or taken internally, acts at once; there is no delay, but it instantly relieves its mission of relieving the patient of pain and discomfort.

NAIL IN THE KNEE PAN.

NAIL IN THE KNEE PAN.

NAIL IN THE KNEE PAN.

A highly respectable lady of the city of New York, while mending some carpets, run a small cargo, tack in her knee and shifted the pan. For two years she was laid up, unable to move, and was obliged to use crutches.